FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, Of New Hampshire. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. WM. R. KING.

Of Alabama

ELECTION, TUESDAY, 2d DAY OF NOVEMBER Democratic Republican Electors. cond District, BURTON CRAIG. Third District, WALTER F. LEAK. Fourth Pistrict, ROBERT P. DICK. Fifth District, ABRAHAM RENCHER. Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH. Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON. Eighth District, D. G. W. WARD. Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

and true devotion to the common brotherhood. FRANKLIN PIERCE

Democratic Electoral Tickets may be had any quantity, at this office at \$1 per 1.000.

To the People of Eastern North Carolina. Although there will be another issue of our pape between this day and TUESDAY THE SECONI DAY OF NOVEMBER, yet, from the arrangement of the mails, this will be the last opportunity we can have to address a large body of our readers all through the Eastern portion of the State, and in some of the Western counties also. We therefore propose to say a few words. Few, we hope, will be necessary, for the merits of the candidates and the principles of the parties have already been sufficient ly canvassed, and the fiat of public opinion has placed its stamp of approval upon the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party and of reprobation upon those of the Scott-Seward party. In the course ine the record fully, and we must say and we say it candidly, honestly and from our hearts out, that we have never examined into the political history of any man, whose whole course would bear a more rigid examination, or who has been more straightfor ward, consistent and constitutional in his whole views and conduct. In 1839, we find him standing by Mr. Calboun, in the Senate of the United States, and voting for his celebrated Southern rights resolutions. In 1844, we find him advocating the annexation of Texas, and rebuking the abolitionists who opposed it on abolition grounds. And he then pledged himself. he did go as a private soldier. After the compromise was passed, and Mr. Atwood, who was the De mocratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire came out against the Fugitive Slave Law, we find prunella"-mere "fuss and feathers." Cen. Pierce depriving him of the nomination and electing a sound man over him.

claiming to be a Democrat at Rochester, N. Y., in 1839, and in the same year, a candidate for the nomination of the Whig Convention, which met at Harrisburg, Pa. We next find him writing Native American letters-Canada annexation letters-antislavery letters-United States Bank, and Bankrupt law and high Tariff letters; and all sorts of letters including "hasty plate of soup" letters. We find the compromise passed, and the Fugitive Slave Law resisted at the North, and Gen. Scott's name employed to sanction that resistance; and great a letter-writer as Gen. Scott had been, not one word did he write for over two years in favor of that laweven when interrogated; and to cap the climax. we find this modest man now travelling through the country, making speeches for himself and strong nativeist as he has been, praising up the "rich brogue," and the "German accent," and all was at Syracuse, New York, where he partook of a public dinner, at which Wm. H. Seward presided.

Need we ask you upon which of these two men your choice-your enthusiastic choice-must fall ? What Southern man can support Scott and Graham? Who can refuse to support Pierce and King?

The canvass which has been in progress, since the nominations made by the Democratic and Whig Baltimore Conventions, is now drawing rapidly to a close, and as it does so, various signs serve to foreshadow with all the certainty of conviction the final result. It is a striking fact that since the Presidential canvass has commenced not a single State, not even Florida, has given a popular majority for the Whig party Within little over a week, elections have been held in three of the most important States and master, may no longer be governed by a blind of the Union. Pennsylvania. Ohio, and Indiana, States casting sixty-two electoral votes, and entitled to fiftysix members of Congress. In these States the Democrats have obtained a popular majority of something between forty and fifty thousand, and carried thirty-nine Congressional Districts, while the Whigs have only carried seventeen. We have taken the trouble to examine the votes in these States, from and I trust, further, that they will no longer close 1836 to 1848 inclusive, and we find no instance in which either side has obtained as large majorities this foreign interference has been, and must inevitaat the State elections as the Democrats have in this bly continue to be, evil, and only evil Having, on instance and then failed to carry the vote of the a former occasion, expressed my views somewhat at States for the candidate of their party. We look

ture. While the tremendous majority of 3684 in Bal- of many honest and patriotic men. So far from havtimore city, renders it next to impossible that Scott can do any thing in the State of Maryland. Last year we carried Baltimore by about seven hundred. and the Scott men, before the late municipal election in that city, said, " unless you can carry the city by two thousand, you cannot carry the State." We have carried the city by two thousand and sixteen | Congress to proceed with the consideration of subhundred over, and we will carry the State even ac- jects of necessary and legitimate legislation. The

cording to their own showing.

redeem the pledge she has given through her large drive us from a course demanded alike by a regard majority for Mr. Reid, and by the lips of her eloquent Dobbin. She will not desert one who has never deserted the constitution, nor failed to bear his testimony against all attempted encroachments on the r ghts of the South. She will rally for the friend of Woodbury, the man of the constitution and the Union-Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire. In the by inculcating the impression that their right to believed that State matters and State works should changes and vieiscitudes of party warfare the town petition has been invaded .- Con. Globe, vol. 7. p 208. be managed by the States, and not by the General Wilmington; the county of New Hanover; the whole The foregoing speech explains fully and satisfac- Government. For this doctrine-so essential to the Cape Fear country has stood like a rock, and neither torily, Gen. Pierce's position and action upon two rights and iterests of of a minority section—he was a majority of ten thousand for Pierce and King.

The William Street Street and the Contract of the Contract of

plin, and Sampson, and Onslow, and Bladen, and Columbus, and Branswick, and Robeson, and Cumberland, to arouse themselves. This District gave four thousand majority in August. Let her give five thousand in November. New Hanover county gave within six or seven of a thousand. Let her increase her majority to eleven or twelve hundred -And in Wayne and Edgecombe, and Nash and Pitt and Halifax, the Democrats will increase their majorities, if they will on'y bring the people out, for PIERCE AND KING.

Henry W. Miller's Speech.

Henry W. Miller, Esq., the Scott Elector for the State at large, made a speech last Saturday evening in Major Walker's yard. His points were the old ones, as follows :- Gen. Pierce's vote on the admission of Mr. Brooke's negroes into the District of Columb a in 1834; Gen. Pierce's votes in the Senate of the United States on the reference of certain abo No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Con- lition petitions; a garbled extract from Gen. Pierce's speech on Mr. Calhoun's celebrated Southern Rights resolutions of 1839, for which Gen. Pierce voted; an attack upon Gen. Pierce because, in 1846-7-8, other people in New Hampshire did things; a garbled extract from Gen. Pierce's speech in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, made at Manchester, N. H. in 1850; a revival of the Foss, Fogg & Co. slander against Gen. Pierce, with the further assertion that the report made by Foss, of General Pierce's speech at New Boston, had not been contraicted at the time, nor until after Gen. Pierce's nomination-although, in fact, the Union Democra did publish, one week after the appearance of Foss's report, an article contradicting it in toto, and this article has gone the rounds of the press. Kossuth came in for his share, though how he could be pe culiarly connected with the Democratic party at the North, since, in fact, the New York Tribune, the leading Scott Abolition paper, also constituted itself the Kossuth organ par excellence, and not a single General Pierce, we have found it necessary to exameven for his reception, while some three Whigs from

A copy of the Cleaveland Plaindealer was ale paraded, and allusion made to the fact that Martin and John Van Buren support Gen. Pierce. Thi reference was made with the design of offsetting Gen. Scott's subserviency to the Seward influence. We think Mr. S'ephens' illustration will fully meet this. Pierce cannot prevent these people from following him, and is not responsible for it; but Gen'l Scott is not under any obligation to follow the Sewardites; and when he does so, as has been proven should war be the consequence, to go, and in 1846 upon him, he is fully responsible. There is no harm in a dog following a man, but it is ridiculous for a man to follow a dog. These are about all the points of Mr. Miller's speech ;-" all the rest is leather or

As regards the Brooke's affair, that has been so often gone over, that we almost hate to go over it a On the other hand, we have found General Scott gain. It was a fundamental law of the District at the time of its cession by Maryland and Virginia. that slaves should not be introduced; and this bill for the relief of Mr. Brooke was a special law to urday night. The portion in capitals is that portion contravene this principle. It was a movement by Congress to interfere with slavery in the District on behalf of a private person, and thus break through States, without the consent of those States and of the people of the District. Gen. Pierce voted against nized by the whole South

As to the presentation of a petition by General the United States Senate on the 21st of February, 1839, the record is now before us, together with the remarks of that gentleman upon the occasion:

and others, legal voters of the town of Antrim, New that sort of thing; and the last we heard of him, he Hampshire, praying for the abolition of slavery in

ful petition coming from any portion of the citizens as boldly as if he had told the whole truth?

of New Hampshire. "It is certainly no task to present the memorial. and yet I cannot, in justice to my own convictions of duty, comply with the request, without expressing familiar with this to care a sixpence for having the my deep regret that these petitioners, many of whom stale, backneyed, dry as dust-ten times exploded had been offered spontaneously by the people of the I am sure are actuated by pure motives, should so humbug over again. As Mr. Banks, in his card far mistake their own moral responsibilities, and the power and duty of Congress in relation to this sub-

has sincerely at heart the best interest of the slave and influence to the cause of agitation, they may rewhich is the panoply and protection of the South, as joyment of the domestic institutions of all its parts : their eyes to the fact that, so far as those in whose length. I wil not detain you further than to notice an erroneous statement which has been made, and shire in both Houses of Congress. We have been Even Florida, it has at length been ascertained, charged with having denied the right of petition; and although the charge is wholly without foundaing denied, we have uniformly asserted and maintained this right. But after declamation and argulect committee during the twenty-fourth Congress, and an elaborate report sent forth to the American people - we thought it our duty to take such a course whole question since that period has been one with regard to the disposition of memorials when received; We cannot believe that North Carolina will fail to and no denunciation or false representations will stands it is also ridiculous in the extreme. for the proper and necessary legislation of Congress, the rights of the South, and the interests of the whole country. After the declarations which have come from high sources during the present session. that the agitation of this question in New England. for political purposes, will cease; that there will be no more attempts to deceive and excite the people

the log cabin excitement of 1840, nor the Rough and petitions presented in the Senate on 3d Jan., 1838, attacked by Mr. Miller for want of generosity .-Ready enthusiasm of 1848 caused the least wavering by Mr. McKean. The motion was made by Mr. in their pushaken and unshakeable devotion to the Williams, to lay the question of reception on the generosity for which have half the politicians of the These principles are now every where triumphant, of 23 to 14. Mr. Pierce voted in the negative, his plunder for private or local benefits. State after State is wheeling into line, and North view being that such petitions should be received, Carolina will respond to the call made upon her by and then laid on the table, so as to cut off the aboli- thing, since, we presume, no party question was stronger than any political procession we have ever ionists from any chance of clamoring about the made upon the subject; if the lines were to be drawn, seen in this place. On arriving at the destined point

friend: is, to REMEMBER THE SECOND DAY The next point made by Mr. Miller, was unwor- with the Whigs. Certainly Gen. Pierce had nothing bled. OF NOVEMBER. Go then to the polls, and cast thy of him or any other gentleman of respectable to do with Mr. Kossuth one way or the other. Mr. your role for the Democratic Electoral ticket. We standing, since it consisted in a flagrant attempt at Miller was also mistaken about Congress voting the was given to fall into line, and the procession marched the West, to be up and doing. We call upon Du- assuredly the suppression of truth.

In 1839, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Calhoun introduced his celebrated Southern Rights Resolutions, one of which is as follows:

Resolved. That the intermeddling of any State or States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in this District, or any of the Territories, on the ground, or under the pretext, that it is immoral or sinful; or the passage of any act or measure of Congress, with that view, would be a direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slaveholding

Mr. Pierce voted for all these resolutions-resolu tions which covered the whole Southern ground in the fullest sense of the word, -even as understood by an ultra Southern man-Mr. Calhoun himself,and he made a speech in favor of their passage, in which the following occurs:

I have no hesitation in saying that I consider slavery a so cial and political evil, and most sincerely wish that it had no existence upon the face of the earth; but it is perfectly BETT IS NOT FOR US TO SIT IN JUDGMENT, AND ARE RIGHTS, WHICH THE INHABITANTS DO NOT CHOOSE TO RELINQUISH

Mr. Miller read the first part, without the second. He stopped short in the middle of a sentence-he papers since the canvass would furnish them all .dared not finish the paragraph, knowing full well We have travelled over the ground ourselves a dozportion which Mr. Miller had not the fairness to which had so often been shown up-like that of the ex- ion was in peril.

to acknowledge that Gen. Pierce did vote, Mr. Mil- States contributed to depress the elector for the ler, passing over the fact that, in 1844-5, when the State at large-depressed, he undoubtedly was and then was Gen. Pierce found on the side of the South election, and then-Reid annihilated him. Passing over this, Mr. Miller rend certain resolu- flat and unprofitable so far as Scott was concerned. shire, - part passed while Gen. Pierce was in Mexi- for a husband, and being content to take "anybody than explain one. Democrats-of which, Gen. Pierce in his own State. speeches without it-especially Scott speeches. and now in the Union at large, has been, and is, the great embodiment. It certainly shows well for a a man, when even his ablest and bitterest opponents firmed, and it being placed beyond a reasonable are forced, in the dearth of real grounds for accusation against himself, to charge him with something that somebody else had done-in some instances in his absence ;- in others in direct opposition to him ; and in all without his concurrence, but in contraliction to his whole course and history.

General Pierce made a speech at Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1850, in which he urged upon the people of the North to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law. In that speech Gen. Pierce made use of the expressions which we annex. As another illustration of the course adopted by Mr. Miller and other whig orators, we have again marked with a hand the place where Mr. Miller stopped reading on Satwhich he did not-dared not read:

"The men that would dissolve the Union, did not SUPPOSE."

The arguments of the " higher law" with which | Herald, 16th inst. General Pierce was greeted by the abolitionists of Mr. Pierce presented the petition of George Gates | the North, were scarcely more dishonorable, and certainly not as ungrateful as the misrepresentations and calumnies which are heaped upon him by the expected ever to be able to vote for a Northern man Scott orators of that section, in defence of whose so pure and disinterested as Mr. Pierce; and he ompanied by a letter from a highly respectable cler- rights he incurred the interruptions of Parson Foss, gyman, residing in his native county. The letter and the hisses of his co-adjutors. How could Mr. says: "Though we are aware that your views may Miller reconcile it to his own ideas of propriety, to Herald answered? Does Mr. Ashe desert Governor have no doubt of your readiness to present a respect- stop where he did, and look his audience in the face Troup? Does not Gov. Troup feel that Gen. Pierce

The Foss. Fogg & Co. slander at New Boston, was him? Read the letter: the next staple of his discourse. The public is too says, he did believe that Gen. Pierce's object was to get the New Boston people to submit to the execucon eive how he could consistently ask them to submit to a law, and in the same breath tell them he ect, so full of delicacy and danger, in all its bear- loathed it. The whole accusation and twisting and rather foolish, to use no harsher word, since it is vote for any other candidate who had a fair prospect self-contradictory. Indeed, Mr. Miller took considerable credit to Foss, because it turns out that he is and is equally a guarantee for the unmolested en- not a horse-thief, but simply a negro-stealer, being an agent of the underground railroad establishment. for the purpose of facilitating the escape of fugitive welfare they express so much feeling are concerned. slaves passing through the Northern States to Can-

By way of excuse for General Scott's studied silence during the long lapse of time between the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law and his nomination upon the October elections in these three States as a a thousand times repeated, with regard to my own by the Whig Baltimore Convention. Mr. Miller stacertain indication of how they will go in November, course and that of the representatives of New Hamp- ted, we think he said of his own knowledge, that have labored to contribute a mite according to my Gen. Scott said the reason he did not write or speak humble abilities to sustain its principles: they are the was that he did not like to appear as though he were has gone democratic in every thing, Congressman. and although the charge is wholly without founda-tion, I have no doubt that, from its frequent repeti- electioneering against Mr. Fillmore. Now this was tion. it may have had an influence upon the minds an excuse certainly. If Gen. Scott had really wished to support Mr. Fillmore, he would hardly have been silent when called upon to defend a measure ment had been exhausted on both sides of the ques- which Mr. Fillmore had signed he would hardly that but a short breathing spell remains, and I hasten tion-after the memorials had been referred to a se- have allowed his name to be used as the watchword to my conclusion. I would vote for Pierce and King. of opposition, open and covert by violence or by fraud, to the laws which the other had signed and with petitions of this character as would enable was sworn to execute-his friends at the Baltimore convention would hardly have been the determined enemies of Mr. Fillmore as they were. That dodge wont do. It is but a flimsy affair at the best, as it

Within the legitimate compass of its powers, we are as willing that the General Government should exert itself for the promotion of commerce as others: but beyond that, no selfish consideration should in in both ends of the Capitol. I am encouraged to hope duce us to sanction its interference. Gen. Pierce Things might as well have their right names -- the

No joint appropriation was made, but the Senate

paid it out of its own contingent fund. It is a pret ty dead affair, at any rate. Kossuth was a man ( splendid genius-impulsive and patriotic, but a visionary. His views, in the abstract, were right; but Person in Wilmington, I am induced, in justice to for years to come, an attempt to carry them out in all concerned, to state what I did say on that occaboth branches fully organized. First and for practice, would be ruinous and impolitic, and all sion.

There was a good deal of Lundy's Lane and Chu rubusco, Chippewa and Chapultepec, bloody and bruises lead and lamentation, but the changes on this bruises lead and lamentation, but the changes on this cution of the law, and from Camden and Currituck! Don't to his could consistently ask them to submit to a law, and from Camden and Currituck! Don't you and referring to.

perhaps two hundred and ten, which before the conclusion, thinned down considerably. Upon the whole, we must confess to disappointment. Al-TION ARE BLESSINGS OR OTHERWISE: IT IS clear, distinct voice, it certainly did apprar to admit of much modulation. At any rate, it was not much modulated. The points, as may be tract from the speech on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions or After having garbled Gen. Pierce's speech upon of the speech at Manchester in 1850. It may have Journal's report only gave the County Courts shall have power to incorporate the Journal was unfair. The Journal was unfair. Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, for which he was forced been that the news from Pennsylvania and other annexation of Texas was pending, and when the did not come up to his reputation. Our whig friends, question agitated the country, and those at the however, have a way of manufacturing big reputa-North who opposed it grounded their opposition to tions for their men which sometimes hardly bear the it on the additional strength this acquisition of test-a striking illustration of which was Mr. Kerr. Southern Territory would give to the slave power, who perfectly annihilated Mr. Reid until the day of -stumping his own State in advocacy of annexation | whole thing was perfectly dry-as-dustical. Stale. co-all, without his having any hand in them-in Good Lord" has been worn threadbare, forming the more than one case by the coalition of the Hale men stock in trade of half the whig orators whom we and Whigs; and in direct opposition to the National have heard, who would be witty, and what are stump

On Saturday last, the favorable returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana having been condoubt that these States will go for the Democratic candidates on the 2nd day of November, the Democrats of this place fired 62 guns in honor of the occasion, being the number of Electoral votes to which the three States are entitled. A spontaneous gathnear Mr. Bishop's Bar Room and Refectory, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. HALL, ASHE, HOLMES, and PERSON. There must have been three to four hundred persons present; at any rate, the crowd was much larger than that at the Whig meet-

We annex Gov. Troup's own letter of acceptance. It shows his opinion of Gen. Pierce. It shows that he himself will vote for him. Gov. Troup had not tells the committee who wrote to him, that they "may never have such another opportunity." Is the is the man? and does not Mr. Ashe coincide with

United States, I would not have accepted it, because as an honest man, have done so. Not many years guments of the higher law,' I suppose. "I do earnestly hope that every honest man, who tion of the Fugitive Slave Law; and he could not ago the State rights party of Georgia were pleased to make that nomination, and my acquiescence was placed on the footing that the acceptance would fulfil the bject of the demand, viz: that otherwise, that party, of success, were at liberty to vote for me, while other persons had none. It was the partiality of friendship which suggested a similar movement on the part of distinguished citizens of South Carolina on another occasion, and which I discountenanced for similar rea-

Your decided nomination on the present occasion leaves me no alternative but to submit myself cheerfully to the will of the State rights convention of Alabama, recently assembled at Montgomery, in that State, but for the sole purpose of organizing that party. It, as well as the State-rights party of any portion of the U. States, may rightfully demand that which it only principles worth anything to the southern country, and as long as a party of two or three can be gathered together for such purpose, the contribution of my name is the least I could think of making-at least for the purpose of merely organizing that party, but for that purpose only.

Mr. King is a most excellent man, and I have not expected ever to be able to vote for a northern man so pure and disinterested as Mr. Pierce, and you may never have such another opportunity. But you may State-rights party, and maintaining and consecrating its principles

It is honorable to have such an associate in the nomination as Gen. Quitman; he deserves and would adorn any office G. M. TROUP. val, Monty mery, Alabama.

A political discussion took place in our Court United States. House, on Saturday last, between General Winslow, Government to its strictly defined powers. He has elector in this District. Mr. Winslow travelled over tisfaction to his party and his friends.

have already noticed.

Last night the Democrats had a glorious rally at the House, and moved up to the meeting ground, gather-The tirade about Kossuth amounts to little or no- ing strength every square until it strung longer and Our last word—our most earnest request to our right of petition. [See Cong. Globe, 7th vol., p. 94.5.] we think that the chief difficulty would be found it was received by a large concourse already assem-

Capital speeches were made by Col. Gaston Meares ask our Pierce and King friends in the East and in deception. If not the suggestion of falsehood, it was people's money to pay his expenses in Washington. to the Court House where it broke up infine spirits. Daily Journal, 20th inst.

From the Fayetteville Observer. Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son :- Gentlemen : Circum stances having given an undue importance to what I said, on a single point, in a discussion with Col.

fugitive slave act," because I believed his object was to-day, Mr. Gilmer introduced a resolution in the same breath tell them he loathed it. Upon readers know that that question has been the testimony on this point, I was aware that the Dr. Shaw allowed to take his scat-Mr. Band the testimony on this point, I was aware that the Dr. Shaw allowed to take his scat-Mr. Band gone home! Well G. W. Caldwell Mr. Miller spoke two hours and a half to an auWhigs generally contended that Mr. Pierce did say gone home! Well, G. W. Caldwell pounced right.

But. as I did not Gilmer, and he made things smoke for ton. dience at one time of some two hundred persons; or he loathed the fugitive slave law. But, as I did not Gilmer, and he made things smoke for len m he loathed the fugilive stave law. Dut, and let him and the whole matter is made the aged in a word would bring Mr. Pierce upon the stand and let him and the whole matter is made the order of speak for himself. And what says he? Why, even for Monday next. These Whigs are the speak for himself. And what says he speak for himself. And what sa though the orator certainly possesses a very Washington Union and in his authorised Life, he of, or heard of. says, "No man loathes slavery more than I do." - A Message was received from the House Even you New Boston men who loathe the law, who sing to raise a joint committee, to be styled than Even you New Boston men who loated abolitionists, mittee on Swamp Lands; with authority to send in persons and papers—which after some even you, the very men whom I now address—the persons and papers—which after some expla perceived were all old—a rehash of any file of whig men who desire a dissolution of the Union, "do not which went to satisfy the Senate that nothing a men who desire a dissolution of the Union, "do not which went to satisfy the Senate that nothing a men who desire a dissolution of the Union, "do not which went to satisfy the Senate that nothing a men who desire a dissolution of the Union, "do not which went to satisfy the Senate that nothing a men who desire a dissolution of the Union, "do not which went to satisfy the Senate that nothing a men who desire a dissolution of the Union, "do not which went to satisfy the Senate that nothing a men who desire a dissolution of the Union, "do not which went to satisfy the Senate that nothing a men who desire a dissolution of the Union, "do not which went to satisfy the Senate that nothing a men who desire a dissolution of the Union, "do not which went to satisfy the Senate that nothing a men who desire a dissolution of the Union, "do not which went to satisfy the Senate that nothing a men who desire a dissolution of the Union, "do not which went to satisfy the Senate that nothing a men who desire a dissolution of the Union," a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desire a dissolution of the Union is a men who desir loathe slavery more than I do." I then proceeded in in implied a censure on the Governor or line an argument to prove that he was a free soiler, and Board, was adopted. held "slavery" in detestation : though I did give In the House, to-day, a that it would give the lie to all the charges against en times in reply. in one shape or other, and were him credit for speaking out in behalf of the Union liquor license law as to Ash County ;- referred Gen. Pierce. We have marked with a per the amazed to find Mr. Miller bring forward garblings and the law, at a time when, as I conceive, the Un-

From this statement it will appear plainly where- red From this statement it will appear plant, in the A Bill providing that a majority of the Justices of the County Courts shall have nown to the concession, and omitted the point made, as well Cities, Towns, Seminaries, &c. Referred to the the argument, which neutralized the effect of mittee on Corporations.

In the second place, the Journal represented me Schools shall be chosen by the Legislature for the as saying "I knew Franklin Pierce did not say he years, and hold office until successor is appointed loathed the fugitive slaue law." This in effect was making witness of me, upon a subject on which I 31st sec. 102d chap. Revised Statutes and knew nothing, except from the evidence of others .- | Revenue. On that evidence I had expressed an opinion, a belief, favorable to Mr. Pierce, but I had not borne The testimony as to my knowledge of the disputed fact. I believe I have stated truly the substance of what ment of plantations, or placing negroes together for did say, and can only regret that it has been a any purpose, without some white man source of misunderstanding with any one-for I can | them

assure you I would rather make twenty speeches Yours truly, JAMES BANKS Oct. 11, 1852. This card of Mr. Banks, appears in the Fayetteville Observer of the 14th, and some notice is due to it, coming, as it does, from Mr. Banks, although we

might very well be excused from noticing anything n the Observer, after its uncalled for and ungentlemanly rudeness; however, it too, is excusable, since unquestionably it acts in obedience to its instincts If it treated a cotemporary properly, it would cease to be the Fayetteville Observer. Mr. Banks' card is simply unnecessary, and unne-

cessarily simple, in so much as it comes out for the ostensible purpose of setting himself and his position properly before the people, and yet claims no more than we had given him over three weeks ago, as ish trial by Jury in the county Courts, and to lay of

In glancing over the editorial columns of the Oberver of Thursday last, we find a long article characteristically headed, "Locofoco Falsehoods," in ing. A procession was subsequently organized, and which the Observer charges the Journal with havthe impromptu assemblage broke up in the best ing misrepresented James Banks, Esq., in an allusion made by us to his speech, delivered here during Court week. Were we willing to adopt the elegant "How is Tills ?-- Hon. George M. Troup having phraseology of the Observer, we might denominate formally accepted the nomination for the Presiden- the whole of its article as a tissue of false represency tendered him by the the States Rights Party of tations, if not of direct falsehoods. The fact is, that hate or deplore slavery more than he did; but even Alabama, we are curious to know why it is, that the we said not one word about Mr. Banks' speech that with it we have lived in peace, presperity and secu- Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, and the wing of the Democratic was not strictly true, as stated by us. Mr. Banks the tacit agreement entered into with the ceding rity from the foundation of our institutions to the Party of this District with which he more immediately repudiate the New Boston slander. present time. Why does not of which the Observer has been such a zealous en-DED FOR THE RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES. Mr. Ashe vote for Mr Troup instead of Gen. Pierce? dorser and propagator. He did not believe it, and IT SHOULD BE DONE. THAT WAS WHAT HE Troup was opposed to the Compromise, so was Mr. | hoped that he should never be led to stoop to the use the bill on the principle of non-interference, upon WANTED TO DO; THAT WAS WHAT OUR Ashe; yet the latter deserts the former, and is ma- of such weapons against Gen. Pierce. This is the which he has always acted, and which is now recog. FATHERS AGREED WE SHOULD DO; AND king speeches for Pierce, a New Hampshire Demo- import of what Mr. Banks said; we pretended to THAT WAS WHAT THE FRIENDS OF THE crat, in favor of the Compromise, and opposed (ac- give no more than the import. Mr. Banks further UNION ESTABLISHED BY THEM WANTED TO cording to Senator Clemens) to the doctrine of Se- said that he did not charge Gen. Pierce with being [Hisses.] THESE, SAID GEN. P., ARE cession, -- a doctrine very dear to both Messrs. Ashe an Abolitionist; but contended that he could pro-Pierce for the abolition of slavery in the District, in THE ARGUMENTS OF THE 'HIGHER LAW,' I and Troup! How is it? Call you this backing your duce as strong evidence against him on that score as friends ? Call you this consistency ?"-- Wilmington | could be produced against Gen. Scott. This is about the amount of the whole affair. We have made no " grossly false statements" as charged by the Obser ver and Herald. We have simply told the truth.

Daily Journal, 25th Sept. Mr. Banks must certainly be mistaken about the New Boston speech, which he says was reported in the Washington Union, and in the authorized life of Gen. Pierce. He, no doubt, refers to his Manchester speech of 1850, in which the following pas-

"The men that would dissolve the Union, did not hate or deplore slavery more than he did: but even with it we have lived in peace, prosperity and security from the foundation of our institutions to the cal survey of the State, to a committee of five. Gentlemen; I am now seventy-two years old, and present time. If the constitution provided for the refor the last twenty or thirty years, if the presidency turn of fugitive staves, IT SHOULD BE DONE. That change in the dividing line between Rutherford and was what he WANTED TO DO; that was what our fa- M'Dowell counties thers AGREED we should do; and that was what the of my physical disqualification to execute the duties FRIENDS OF THE UNION established by them wanted of that office. At no period within that time could I, to do. [Hisses.] These, said Gen. P., are the ar-

The New Boston speech was not reported in the Union, and if capital can be made out of the above or any opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law inferwhich had very strong claims on me as a native and red from it, Mr. B. is welcome to the capital and the ing; and that, when called upon to lend their names turning of the Scott orators upon this subject, is citizen of Georgia, and could not conscientiously inference. The public will hardly agree with him, ate, I ever listened to. The lobby on both sides of the scott orators upon this subject, is however. We published it ourselves nearly two months ago.

Mass Meeting at Enfield-Twenty-five Hundred Present.

We find an account of the Enfield, Halifax County, Democratic Mass Meeting of the 16th, in the Goldsboro' Patriot of the 18th. The Editor of the Patriot, who was one of the Secretaries, puts down the number present at 2,500. Hon. James C. Dobbin made one of his most eloquent and effective speeches. At the conclusion of his speech, the crowd were invited to partake of a fine barbecue, prepared for the occasion. After the entertainment, Col. Ruffin was called upon, and made a short speech, after which the meeting broke up in the best spirits.

PIERCE.-Mr. Christmas, one of the Democratic Commoners in our State Legislature from the Democratic county of Warren, has bet largely on the election of Scott and Graham, and is ready to bet more on the same side, if any of his brother Democrats are inclined to stake their money on Pierce. Wilmington Herald.

We don't know much about Mr. Christmas, but we are authorized to state, that he or anybody else, use my name as long as you please for organizing the willing to stake any amount of money he or they may choose upon the general result, can be accommodated, and the money put up immediately, by applying at this office. Ten Thousand Dollars will be taken, either in one bet, or in "lots to suit," that Messrs. Thos. Williams, J. A. Elmore, Gabriel B. Du- Franklin Pierce and William R. King, if living, will be the next President and Vice President of the

PORTRAIT OF FRANKLIN PIERCE .- Mr. Whitaker. has always been in favor of confining the General the Whig elector, and Col. Person, the Democratic Bookseller and Stationer, Market st., has laid on our table an elegant engraved portrait of Gen. Pierce, pretty much the accustomed Whig ground, and was from a Daggereotype. It is a beautiful picture, simably and successfully answered by Mr. Person, who ply as a work of art, and is the likeness of a bold, made one of his best efforts, and gave the highest sa- open and intellectual countenance. It will be valuable after the fourth of March next, in a public The spontaneous meeting of last Saturday night we point of view, as presenting the lineaments of the President of the United States. If there be anything great principles of the Constitution and the Union. table. Mr. Williams' motion prevailed by a vote day clamor, is neither more nor less than public Dry Pond. A procession was formed at the Court not be other than a nobleman of nature's own stamp. A man in the fullest sense of the word. We have received for trial, a specimen of

Gutta Percha Pens," being steel pens coated with Gutta Percha, which prevents them from corroding, and also tipped with a circular platina point in the manner of gold pens, ensuring a smooth and even passage over the paper. So far as we can judge, they promise to be a very decided improvement .-Fifty cents a dozen ; four dollars a gress. For sale by Mr. Whitaker, sole agent for this place.

From Our Regular Corresponder

TEAR JOURNAL: What do you think? Well say you'll not be surprised at anything; so just "right off" and tell you. First ar both branches fully organized -- Members I remarked that I would not charge Gen. Pierce their seats—question of adjournment laid with having said at New Boston. "He loathed the ble for several weeks—so far all looked well

RALEIGH, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1852

A Memorial to establish a new county out of part of Wilkes and Caldwell, to be called Char

Bill providing that Superintendants of Commo

Mr. D. Reid, presented a bill to repeal in Mr. Scales introduced a resolution, that the Jn. diciary committee be instructed to enquire into the

expediency of passing a law forbidding the settle Mr. D. Reid introduced a resolution. the committee on Finance to enquire if any alen

tions should be made in the Revenue Laws, and n port by bill or otherwise. Mr. Caldwell introduced a bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Com

All of the above bills were referred to the appear priate committees.

I understand that the Democratic Mass Meeting. held at Franklinton yesterday and to-day, was a brilliant affair. Hon. A. W. Venable spoke yester. day; so also, did Hon. R. M. Saunders.

And thus ends another week's work at the Cani. tol of North Carolina. Yours, RALEIGH, 18th Oct., 1852

DEAR JOURNAL-In the Senate to-day, Mr. Kells esented a Bill for the more speedy and certain ad ministration of Justice; which bill proposes to about the State into nine Judicial Districts; these nine Districts into three Judie al Circuits; the present Judges of the Superior Courts. with three others to be elected, to be allotted these Circuits. Gives Juda es power to appoint special terms-no Judge shall hold two successive Courts in the same county: de fines the duty of clerks, sheriffs, &c. Mr. Bower, resolution to refer so much of Governor's messagem relates to Senatorial Districts, to Senatorial Committee : so much as relates to Congressional Districts to that Committee; so much as relates to Internal Improvements, to the Committee on Internal la provement. A resolution was offered, instruction the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the exact diency of the State's taking stock in the Yadkin Navigation Company. A bill to appoint some dis creet person in each county to take list of taxalla roperty in said county :- the bill gives the Joston the Peace in each county power to make such as pointment. Referred. Mr. Steele introducedabil naking it the duty of the County Court Clerks to take a list of the taxable property in their respecting counties. The unfinished business of Saturday-Gilmer's resolution to investigate Dr. Shaw's claim to his scat-was taken up and laid over for to-me-

In the House, a number of bills of a private nature ncorporating towns, &c; the only important bill was one to establish the Farmers' Bank in Elizabeth

Richard Smith, one of the oldest, and the was thiest citizen of this city, died yesterday morning. The Democracy are to have a meeting to-night

RALEIGH, 19th Oct., 1852 DEAR JOURNAL - The Senate to-day, passed a 16olution referring so much of the Governor's message committee of five : so much as relates to a geolog-Mr. Bynum presented a memorial, asking for a

Mr. Bower introduced a bill, to lay off and established lish a new county of a portion of Ashe.

The Speaker announced as the order of the day. the resolution presented by Mr. Gilmer. on Saturday last, relative to the Senator from Camden and Car-

Dr. Shaw, the member from the 2nd district in a speech of about forty minutes, administered one the severest rebukes to the Whig side of the Serthe Hall was filled with spectators, and a breathles silence pervaded the whole, as they stood and listened to the sarcasm, cutting sarcasm. as it fell for the lips of the Senator. He administered, especially to Messrs. Bynum, Gilmer, and Jones of Pasquotant the severest castigation, in a truly decent and the quent manner. When he closed his remarks !! yes were turned upon Gilmer, but he sat motion less; Mr. Jones attempted a reply, but there us no room left him-the victory had been won by the little flaxed head boy from Camden and Curricust and they put and run. On Mr. Hoke's motion. resolution was laid on the table. His speech will!

In the House, Mr. George presented a bill ton store Jury trials in the county Courts of Columba Mr. Phelps, a resolution in favor of C. Latham, sho iff of Washington. Mr. D. Reid, a memorial from the citizens of Duplin, praying to be allowed to raise money by a lottery, to open navigable street The following bills were read a second time in the House : A bill to incorporate Columbus Academy bill to incorporate the "True Brothers Society" Wilmington; a bill to amend sec. 6, chap. 59, Res. Statute, concerning places of public landing inspectors. &c.; a bill to pay talis jurors in Halifax com county; a bill to incorporate Buena Vista Academic in Iredell; a bill to pay talis jurors in Rutherfor and Yancy.

The State Agricultural Society has been in sessi two days in this City. Considerable interest seems to be taken in the matter, by the public generally

Insult to our Flag-Steamship Crescent City Ord ed out of the Port of Havana.

The Steamship Crescent City arrived at N. Id on the 19th, from Havana, which port she left

the 14th. She was not allowed to land any of mails or passengers, nor to communicate with shore in any way; nor would the Captain General allow Capt. Porter to send a communication c to the United States Consul. The reason assign for such treatment, was the presence of Mr. Son as Purser of the Ship, who is charged by the Span ish authorities with having written certain article reflecting upon the Spanish Government in Cubs Capt. Porter entered his protest, and left the Po on his homeward voyage. It remains to be what course our government will adopt to areas this insult to our Flag. Luckily, Congress will 800 be again in session.

PIERCE AND KING FLAGS. - So great has been a demand for Pierce and King flags, that the large num ber lately advertised, in the Journal, for sale at the store of Messrs. Howard & Peden, have all been disposed of, and still there are more wanted. They have most of their Scott flags as yet left on their hands, and as Scott stock is getting low fast, the flags will me doubt be sold cheap to close out stock.